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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/672,607	<b>Applicant(s)</b> RAJKOTIA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Olivia Marsh	<b>Art Unit</b> 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21,23-28,30-35 and 37-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21,23-28,30-35 and 37-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 21, 28, 36, and 40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Please review the below rejection for further explanation.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. Claim 37 objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 37 improperly depends from cancelled claim 36. For the purposes of applying prior art, the Examiner will assume Applicant intended claim 37 to depend from claim 35.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 21, 23-26, 28, 30-33, 35, 38, and 40 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams *et al* (U.S. 5475735 A) in view of Blakeney, II *et al* (U.S. 2006/0239363).**

As to **claim 21**, Williams discloses:

An apparatus (**RP 101, 104**) for providing mobile station registration  
(**column 5, lines 13-17; Figure 1**), wherein the apparatus comprises:

a base station (**RP 101, 104**) capable of:

receiving a registration message in a traffic channel from a  
mobile station (**portable 109, 110**), wherein the registration  
message is initiated from the mobile station before the mobile  
station registration is complete in a wireless communication  
system (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, lines 1-5**); and  
sending a registration accepted order in a traffic channel to  
the mobile station (**column 13, lines 10-12**).

However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the receiving a registration message in a *reverse* [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a *forward* [emphasis added] channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

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In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "the receiving a registration message in a *reverse* [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a *forward* [emphasis added] channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus, base station, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station and bases station communicate via reverse and forward traffic channels, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 28**, Williams discloses:

A wireless communication system (**Figure 1**) comprising:

a mobile switching center (**RCPU**) capable of providing mobile station registration in a traffic channel (**column 8, lines 19-22; column 12, lines 64-66**); and

a mobile station (**portable 109, 110**) capable of:

sending in a traffic channel a registration message to the base station (**RP 101, 104**) before the mobile station registration is complete in a wireless communication system (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, lines 1-5**); and

receiving a registration accepted order in a forward channel from the base station (**column 13, lines 10-12**).

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However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the sending in a *reverse* [emphasis added] traffic channel and receiving in a *forward* [emphasis added] channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "the receiving a registration message in a *reverse* [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a *forward* [emphasis added] channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, mobile switching center, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station and mobile switching center communicate via reverse and forward traffic channels, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 35**, Williams discloses:

For use in a wireless communication system, a method for registering a mobile station (**column 5, lines 13-17**), wherein the method comprises the steps of:

initiating and sending from the mobile station a registration message in a traffic channel to a base station before registering the mobile station in a mobile switching center (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5**); and

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receiving a registration accepted order message in a forward traffic channel from the base station(**column 13, lines 10-12**).

However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the sending in a *reverse* [emphasis added] traffic channel and receiving in a *forward* [emphasis added] channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "the receiving a registration message in a *reverse* [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a *forward* [emphasis added] channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, base station, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station and mobile switching center communicate via reverse and forward traffic channels, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 23**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 21 and Williams discloses the base station is capable of receiving a registration request message in a traffic channel from the mobile station (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the traffic channel is a reverse traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

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In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "reverse traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, base station, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station communicates via a reverse traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 24**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 21 and Williams discloses the base station comprises a traffic channel registration controller capable of: sending the registration message in a traffic channel to the mobile station; and receiving the registration message in a traffic channel from the mobile station (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in *forward* traffic channel and receiving in a *reverse* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in *forward* traffic channel and receiving in a *reverse* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus, disclosed by Williams, sending in *forward* traffic channel and receiving in a *reverse* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claims 25 and 30**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 21, 24, and 28 and Williams also discloses causing a mobile switching center to register the mobile station; and sending a registration acceptance order in the traffic channel to the mobile station (**column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in a *forward* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in a *forward* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus and wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, sending in a *forward* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claims 26**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 21, 24, and 25 and Williams also discloses the mobile switching center is capable of sending the registration message in the traffic channel to the traffic channel registration controller

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for forwarding to the mobile station. (**column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in a *forward* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in a *forward* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus, disclosed by Williams, sending in a *forward* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 31**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 28 and Williams also discloses the mobile switching center is capable of communicating with a traffic channel registration controller in the base station; anti wherein the mobile station is capable of receiving registration messages in a traffic channel from the traffic channel registration controller (**column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose receiving in a *forward* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse

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traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "receiving in a *forward* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, receiving in a *forward* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 32**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 28 and 31 and Williams discloses sending the registration message in a traffic channel to the traffic channel registration controller; and receiving a registration accepted order in the traffic channel from file traffic channel registration controller (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in *reverse* traffic channel and receiving in a *forward* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in *reverse* traffic channel and receiving in a *forward* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, sending in *reverse* traffic channel and receiving in a *forward* traffic channel, as taught by

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Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 33**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 28, 31 and 32 and Williams discloses the traffic channel registration controller is capable of forwarding the registration message in the traffic channel to the mobile station (**column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose forwarding in a *forward* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "forwarding in a *forward* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, forwarding in a *forward* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 38**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 35 and Williams discloses sending a registration request message in a traffic channel from the mobile switching center to the base station; and receiving the registration request message in a traffic channel from the base station to the mobile station (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in *forward* traffic channel and receiving in a *reverse* traffic

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channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in *forward* traffic channel and receiving in a *reverse* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, sending in *forward* traffic channel and receiving in a *reverse* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to **claim 40**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 35 and Williams also discloses:

sending from the mobile station the registration message in a traffic channel to a traffic channel registration controller in the base station (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, lines 1-4**); and registering the mobile station by the mobile switching center (**column 13, lines 4-5**).

**6. Claims 34, 37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams and Blakeney as applied to claims 28, 31-33, 35, and 38 above, and further in view of Sayeedi (U.S. 2003/0129980 A1).**

As to **claim 34**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 28 and 31-33; however, neither Williams nor Blakeney teach the mobile switching center is capable of: receiving a location update request message in the reverse traffic channel from the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message in the forward traffic channel to the base station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Sayeedi.

In an analogous art, Sayeedi teaches the mobile switching center is capable of: receiving a location update request message in the reverse traffic channel from the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message in the forward traffic channel to the base station (paragraphs 19, 31-32, Figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require wireless communication system and mobile switching center, as taught by Williams and Blakeney, the mobile switching center is capable of: receiving a location update request message in the reverse traffic channel from the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message in the forward traffic channel to the base station, as taught by Sayeedi, to enable the wireless communication system to track the location of the mobile device.

As to **claim 37**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 35; however, neither Williams nor Blakeney teach receiving a location update request message from the base station after said sending the registration request message to the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message to the base station before the base station sends the registration accepted order message to the mobile

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station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Sayeedi.

Sayeedi teaches a location update request message from the base station after said sending the registration request message to the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message to the base station before the base station sends the registration accepted order message to the mobile station (paragraphs 19, 31-32, Figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, as taught by Williams and Blakeney, a location update request message from the base station after said sending the registration request message to the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message to the base station before the base station sends the registration accepted order message to the mobile station, as taught by Sayeedi, to enable the wireless communication system to track the location of the mobile device.

As to **claim 39**, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 35 and 38 and Williams also discloses in response to receiving the registration request message in the traffic channel from the base station, sending the registration message in the traffic channel from the mobile station to the base station and receiving a registration accepted order message from the base station in the traffic channel to the mobile station (**column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12**). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose receiving the registration request message in a *forward* traffic channel, sending the registration message in the *reverse* traffic channel, and receiving the registration accepted order message in a *forward* traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

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In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "receiving the registration request message in a *forward* traffic channel, sending the registration message in the *reverse* traffic channel, and receiving the registration accepted order message in a *forward* traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, receiving the registration request message in a *forward* traffic channel, sending the registration message in the *reverse* traffic channel, and receiving the registration accepted order message in a *forward* traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

However, neither Williams nor Blakeney teach receiving a location update request message in the mobile switching center from the base station and sending a location update acceptance message from the mobile switching center to the base station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Sayeedi.

Sayeedi teaches receiving a location update request message in the mobile switching center from the base station and sending a location update acceptance message from the mobile switching center to the base station (paragraphs 19, 31-32, Figure 2).

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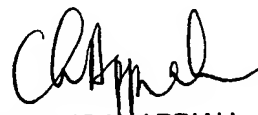
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, as taught by Williams and Blakeney, receiving a location update request message in the mobile switching center from the base station and sending a location update acceptance message from the mobile switching center to the base station, as taught by Sayeedi, to enable the wireless communication system to track the location of the mobile device.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olivia Marsh whose telephone number is 571-272-7912. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on 571-272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



CHARLES N. APPIAH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER